off Quarantine at 11 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

tations, but owing to the absence of Southern telegraphs

per "Africa," more cantion was exhibited. Breadstuffs

The following persons came passengers in the Pacific:

GREAT BRITAIN.

some further discussion, in course of which the Lord Cam-cellor gave his opinion that the deputation no more acted illegally than did the deputation which went to solicit the release of the Madia!. The subject dropped.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that on the 18th instant, he would make known the intentions

Russell mentioned that the third reading of the Canadian Clerry Reserves Bill would come on, on Monday 11th, the third reading of the Jewish Disabilities bill being postponed till the Friday following. His Lordship then proceeded to state the Government scheme of education for England and Wales. The main features of this scheme are the granting power to the Municipal Councils of towns to vote a rate in aid of voluntary education, that schools so aided shall be placed under Government regulations, and that parents should have the power of withdrawing their children from a form of religious instruction to which they objected. To this is tacked a proposal to oversee the management of charitable trusts, and to compel the Universities to reform some of their more glaring abuses. After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

An important movement has been set on foot at Liver-

eave was given to bring in the bill.

An important movement has been set on foot at Liveroool, chiefly by captains of American ships, in favor of the
abolition on both sides of the Atlantic of the present pracice of giving advance rates to seamen. The reform if car-

one further discussion

no event of striking importance.

were dull at a further decline.

Earl of Eglinton.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Portsmouth be

tween 11 and 12 o clock on Friday night the 1st instant. A private letter mentions it was also noticed along the west INTERESTING DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT

on her arrival. The highest rate of steaming on any one

James Roche, a literary man, author of "Essays of an Octogensrian," &c., died at Cork, on the 1st inst., at the

H. B. M. steamer Vulcan, from Sydney, 23d November,

we notice among the new projects advertised in Lon-

The Africa arrived out at 4 o'clock Sunday, 3d instant, By this arrival we have several interesting items, although

Cotton at Liverpool continued in fair demand at last quo-

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.
PARIS, Monday, April 4, 1232.
The divertisement given to their Majesties last week, by the Legislative Corps (du ballet) did not differ sufficiently from the similar entertainment offered two months since, by the other body that dances attendance on their common master at the Luxembourg, to merit a special description. It is noticeable, however, on two accounts; and first for the display among its four thou-sand assistants of an extravagant luxury in dress and personal ornament, which under the fostering precepts and example of the court, now surpasses anything that was known under the first empire, and astonishes the Parisians themselves. Your high society woman of Parisians themselves. Your high society woman of fishion wears a robe that costs 800 francs, with four or five hundred additional francs worth of flownees, laces, and other expensive bedanglements—and all this of so deli-cate a nature that it must be thrown aside after one or two balls, like a soiled white glove. Another pity is, that it only covers the lower portion of the wearer, for the robes are "decolletees a l'outrance in circles anywise pretending to elegance. There is no exaggeration in saying, that the greater number of toilettes seen in such circles, cost the lady who goes into society, from five to six hundred francs per evening." This is the testimony of Madame or Mademoiselle Constance Aubert, a high and venerable authority in matters of fashionable pomp, for she "remembers when great fortunes were spending under the first empire." The ball given by the so-called legislature, is also noticeable inasmuch as it is the only act of that poor body for the last two months, that ha drawn to itself any share of public attention. The pub-lic is perfectly justified in its indifference to its ordinary doings. Its functions are solely those of an eccaliobion-a poor goose in Louis Napoleon's basse cour, sitting listlessly on laws laid by the Council of State before it, and

quacking out a oui at the close of the ordered term of in To-day, what is ironically termed the 'discussion' of the budget commences. So it is announced in the Moniteur, but no human being supposes there is to be any dis-cussion. It is not impossible that Montalembert, and some few other deputies, ashamed of the contemptible may be repealed: by Mr. Gregson, to reconsider the Treasury Minute of Feb., 1853, which permits admixture of chicory with coffee; by Mr. Hume, to inquire into the conduct of Sir James Brooke in Borneo; by Mr. Michell, to Repeal the House Tax; by Mr. Tufrell, to abolish the Property Qualification of Members of Commons; by Mr. H. Dramaond, compensation to Irish temants; by Mr. Ewart, expediency part they are forced to play, may make an attempt at debate. At present the attempt will only serve the purpose of a recorded protest. Such an one, you remember, was made last year, and the deputies were quickly made to know their master, and the budget of 1853 was approved. And so the budget of 1854, with its still larger compensation to Irish tessants: by Mr. Ewart expediency of examining candidates for diplomatic service.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell called the attention of the House to the Address lately presented by some London Merchants to the Emperor of the French. He believed that the presentation of such an address by any one except the authorized agents of the Crown, was a violation of the law of nations, and he wished to know if the deputation which proceeded with it to Paris had been sanctioned by the Queen's Government? The Earl of Clarendon could not agree with Lord Campbell in thinking that the presentation of such an address constituted an offence against the law of nations. He could, however, assure the House that the address had not received the sanction of the Government, for, though he thought its language perfectly estimates of expenditure, will be approved in the form it which it is presented, and the country will find out at its leisure whether the much-vaunted equilibrium be as equilibrium. All that is now certain is that the equilib equilibrium. All that is now certain is that the equilibrium rests on hypothesis, that tax-payers are not perceptibly relieved from their burdens, and that the budget is larger than any one since 1848. To come back again for a moment to the ball, which properly occupies the larger portion of this paragraph on the so-called Legislature: Montalembert, one of the few who have kept lature: Montalembert, one that body of corruption, their souls clean, on entering into that body of corruption, has written a letter to the Mayor of Besancon, the terms of which might make his fellow-deputies blush, had they not lost all faculty of that kind. The letter encloses one Government, for, though he thought its language perfectly unobjectionable, he had distinctly refused to instruct the Minister at Paris to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French. (The Earl of Ellenborough thought that Lord Campbell had done quite right in bringing the matter before the House. For his part, he dissented entire to the constituentary tone of the address; in short. thonsand france as a gift to a charitable Institution at Besancon. The writer says that it is the amount of a contribution which he was called on to to pay for the contribution which he was called on to to pay for the expenses of the ball, and which he refuses to pay in that matter before the House. For his part, he dissented entirely from the complimentary tone of the address; in short, the whole transaction filled him with unqualified disgust. Lord Malmesbury thought the course pursued by Lord Clarendon was unexceptionable. He might regret that the address had been presented, but it was matter for congratulation that it had produced a good effect in Paris. After some further discussion, in course of which the Lord Chandirection, because he doubts whether the giving of balls is a Legislative function, and because the Legislature, as a

body, was not consulted as to the propriety of giving the The Minister of the Imperial household has i decree, defining the imperial livery; and making known what persons may put it on their flunkies; it is followed what persons may put it on their flunkies; it is followed by an order of the Prefect of police, forbidding it to all other persons. The origin of the decree and order is funny enough. At the promenade of Longchamps there appeared an equipage, which, in its general appearance, and in the liveries of the postillions, hore a close resem-blance to that of his Majesty, and as it passed up and down the Elysean avenue, drew towards it that move-ment of the crowd on the sidewalks which the sycophantic journals name an 'empressement,' a 'respectful devo-tion.' That is, they name it thus, when the Emperor's carriage is the object of it. I may say here by way of explanation to untraveled readers, that is generally, the same movement observable in the streets of republican cities on the passing occasion of a Circus Company, of one of Barnum's itinerant advertisements, or viatic wonders. In the present case half the crowd thought, at first sight of the four horses and liveried pos-tillions that the carriage held the Emperor, or at least tillions that the carriage held the Emperor, or at l personages of elevated public station. But gradually the truth came out. It held females whose public character was not of a political nature. As you may suppose, the Parisian public, with its quick satirical sense, was tickled at its own mistake. The decree and police order referred to, are calculated to prevent a repe

of the entertainment. The further representation of two lively comedies lately brought out at the Theater Français, has just been prohibited; probably from some conceived political allusion, but of which especial nature I do not know. And yet the Marriage of Figuro has been played at the same theater within the week! Beaumarchais, to be sure, wrote in the last century, but his subtle satire and sarcasm is of cotemporary applicability. Take, for example, Figaro's soliloquy in the last act. There is not a ournal in Paris that could publish a paraphrase of it as editorial, without being warned within twenty-four hours.

men who are afraid of little writings."

Among the shadows of coming events, I notice in the Gazette de Hospitaux, that Doctor Paul Dubois is appointed accoucheur of her Imperial Majesty. His father filled the same office in the time of Maria Louisa.

You will not have forgotten the famous arrests of some

thirty persons one Sunday last February, under various charges of plotting against the State, circulating news in foreign countries, &c. Most of them, as I have aiready advised you, have been discharged; but five of them, with as many more individuals not comprised in the arrests of February last, are now to be tri the Court of Correctional Police. They are all, or with one or two exceptions, Legitimists. The Government prosecutor has abandoned the groundless charge of con-

Perichard, who was tried for killing Archbishop Affre, was declared not guilty on that charge, but condemned to transportation for life for having participated in the insurrection of June. Nothing appeared on the trial going to prove that he had been a more active insurgent than thousands of others now living undisturbed in Paris.

The Military Court seemed predetermined to condemn him. Before another Military Court, constituted in the same manner, sitting at Faris, that Perichard's was going place at the same time that Perichard's was going the same manner, sitting at Paris, another trial took The two are worth comparing. The minal in this second case is a soldier. On the evening of the 30th of January, the day of the Emperor's marriage, he knocked down a woman with a blow of his saber, and severely wounded a man who came to her assistance. [Note here, that the sycophantic newspapers assure us that nothing occurred in the crowd to mar the pleasures of that blessed day.] These facts are proved. The accused offers no defense but his drunkenness in extenuation. The Provident could drunkenness in extenuation. The President replies ac-

and the ship New Orleans from Melbourne, 17th December, together brought gold to the value of £140,600, the latter vessel bringing £5,520 cunces.

Admiral Lord Nelson's correspondence, numbering 300 etters, was sold at auction in London last week. The lots consist kick prices.

We notice among the new projects advertised in London, the Keweenaw Point Copper and Silver Mining Company on Lake Superior, Michigan, and the St. Jago Gold Nugget Company, Province of Veraguas, New Grenada. The steamship Arabia has been thoroughly overhauled previous to commencing her summer trips. Her sponsons have been made a foot higher than they were, so that the water may be more freely liberated from her wheels in a rolling sea.

sending out to the New York Exhibition a set of superb gold watches as presents for the Irish political exiles, both those who remain in Van Dieman's Land and those who

FRANCE.

The following persons came passengers in the Pacific:
Mrs. Edward Cachard, infant and servant, William Ward, Horatio
Biselow, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, Master Greenway and Miss Bidin,
Bishop J. McGill Rev. W. S. Balch, Joseph T. Bailey, Jr., Esq., Geo.
C. Taylor, Esq., D. Fratt. Hon. Erastic Fairbanks, Governor of Vermont: Miss Fox, Joseph Greenberry, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bayman, bearer
of dispatches; T. Harrison, Charles Muller, John Hegan, A. Dardonville, Mr. Dardonville, Jules Faure, Mr. Morei, Mr. Holdermann and
lady, Ed. Favre, A. Marie, Mr. Willis, son, two-children and servant,
F. F. Knowles, S. Brodie, Mr. Galaber, Mr. Van Arsdale, Thomas Rolleson, J. Higgin, Mrs. Irwin and two-children, J. Percival, F. M. Alles,
J. Gallien, G. Copurlaven, Mr. Westmoreland, Mr. Mattherson, Mr.
Petsch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunkin and six children, J. Ebb, F. W. Salem, Both Houses of Parliament resumed their session on Mon-Both Houses of Parliament resumed their session on Monday evening, 4th inst. There are many subjects of importance to come before them. Among the notices of motion are: By Mr. Brown, to devise means for protection against accidents on Kailways; by Mr. Rich, Returns of the Effective Force of the Militia; by Mr. Oliveira, Committee of the Whole to consider the Import Duties upon Foreign and Colonial Wines with a view to their reduction to 1s dury per galion; by Mr. Hutt, Mr. Rich and others, inquiry into the Government of India; by Mr. Williams, inquiry into expense of collecting revenue; by Mr. T. Duncombe, Address to the Crown to use good offices to terminate the continued occupation of the Reman States by the troops of Austria and France; by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. W. Fox. Select Committee to inquire into the working of National Education in Ireland. Education in Ireland.

No day is fixed for discussion of the following: By Mr. No day is fixed for discussion of the following: By Mr. John Ball, to substitute a uniform declaration for Parliamentary oaths; by Mr. H. Berkley, vote by ballot; by Marquis Blandtord, better management of Episcopai property; by Mr. T. Chambers, bill to appoint Inspectors of Conyents; by Sir W. Clay, bill for total abolition of Church Rates; by Mr. Cobbett, to limit hours of female and juvenile employment in factories to ten hours a day; by Sir De Lacy Evans, and the state of correspondence in the control of th

When Victor Hugo's Napoleon le Pstit was making so much of a noise here a few months ago, an opposition newspaper dared to say with Figaro, "It is only little men who are afraid of little writings."

drunkenness in extenuation. The President replies severely that an inexcusable vice is no apology for crimo committed under its influence. The soldier is condemned to one year's imprisonment; but Perichard, who, I may observe by the way, is a householder—under circumstantial proof of participation in a political insurrection more than four years ago, is condemned to transportation for life.

Nothing is better worth noting by the student of pass ing French history than the advances, not to say encroachments, of the Church on the State, and the growing interest of religious and religio-political questions.

There is the schism in the Church itself between the ultra-

the we are not called upon to suffer for that cherished fuith is which our foreighters lived and died. But we are gathed together to see a spot consecrated, and a stone set up. Be dist of Jacob for a title, marking the place where one is more shall be pitched in the camp of the children of is where one more Altar shall be builded in honor of the Lord of Hests. As we have heard, so have of the Lord of Hests, as we have heard, so have four God. God half founded it forever. We have readed by morey, O. Lord half to forever. demption of fallen man, what a vast effective force would they constitute, for the spreading abroad of the leaves of the tree of life, which are for the healing of the nations. Yet even such results must be looked for before the ripen-ing harvest of the world is gathered, and they must be ac-tually realized before the coming day, when the earth half be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters

sympathy and your constant prayers. Let it never be for-gotten when you offer intercessions for the needy, nor when you give thanks for the abundant light which illulabor in the hope that the ever blessed Savior, who called many of his apostles from the watermen of Galilee, will

After the regular closing ceremosies the meeting sep-

Popery in Ireland.

she who shall worship within these wais. Some are born on the soil—youthful citizens of a youthful country—while the birth places of some lie beyond the furthest wave of the broad and fathemiess ocean. In the Church none will feel himself a stranger; it is the common home of all. The pilgrim from afar off, who may kneed here in time will detect no change in the well known service, the same in which he joined under the sunny sky of Italy, of the grey canopy of his colder Northern home.

the grey canopy of his colder Northern home. In the words of my text, he may exclaim—"According to the man, O God, so also is thy praise unto the ends of the earth." Here on this spet, in the middle of this temple sall the appointed priest stand, and offer up the august estims in sacrifice for the living and the dead. Here shall can the heavy of the new hour.

wave of regeneration flow on the brow of the new born

Gost. Here shall the bread of angels be broken, and broken and distributed in food for the children of men. Here shall the holy Poneiff annoint with oil and blessed cluism the forcheads of the warriors of

Christ. Here shall repeatant sinners kneel, renoance the vanities of the world, become reconcile to the Lerd Jesus, feel the power that ca had up the bruised and broken heart, and bless God wh

eye such power to men. Here shall the authorized hies threath words of counsel to the youth and maiden, and lifting up his hands he shall bless them solemnly, joined together in the bonds of Christian wedlock. Here, too, along these aisles, and within these walls, the solemn toll

sieng these asses, and within those wais, the solemn told of the funeral belt and the moursful swell of the chanted Equicon will call us to sober and wholesome thoughts. The work has been fully and happily begun. It was a useful, a noble undertaking: The blessing of God and Holy Church hath now rendered it a holy one. Let the prayers of all, especially of St. Stephen's Congregation, speed it to shows termination.

At the close of the Sermon, Archbishop Hughes pro-

psunced the usual benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Consecration of St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn.

This Church, situated on Bedford-st., between Pacific

and Dean-sts., was consecrated yesterday forenoon by

Archbishop Hughes, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. A grand High Mass was celebrated, at

which Rev. Eugene Cassidy officiated as Priest, Rev. Mr.

OFFerrall as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. McKenna as Sub-Dea-

on. After the reading of the first gosper, the preached a Archbishop Hughes ascended the altar and preached a After the reading of the first gospel, the most Rev.

sermon. His text was the last three verses of the last

dapter of Gospel by St. Matthew. The church of Christ,

be observed, is pre-eminently a teaching church—and it is teaching, not through men's learning, by virtue of

peghoorhood. The preacher insisted with much eloquence upon the value of religion, in calling forth the domestic virtues, and the humane feelings of our nature, and he enlarged with peculiar force upon the special advantages to be derived from fellowship with the one Catholic and Apostolic Church.

After this sermon, the ordinary services of the day were

Seamen's Mission Anniversary.

Last evening the Ninth Anniversary of the Protestant

the treasury with unceasing interest, lest it

stant attendants, including landsmen, the wives and families of sallors and of officers of vessels, aid in maintaining the services of the church, and serve to attract the presence of

mariners who are in port; while in the course of each year many hundreds of sailors at each chapel hear the Gospe

Other meetings for prayer and religious instruction are

held by the Missionaries during the week; a species of ser-vice which attracts no public notice, but is most valuable in its character and influence. The Bibles and tracts are dis-

During the past year thirty six persons have been con

firmed from the congregations of the two chapels, and the aggregate number of partakers at the monthly communicat both chapels has varied from sixty to eighty.

The congregations at services in the open air vary in number from fifty to two hundred and fifty, and are often

above one hundred. They always show a new set of faces the hearer of one Sunday being at sea the next. Such at assembly must semetimes be exposed to interruption; but the majority of its members are found to be little disturbed by attempts at disorder, which would break up an ordinary congress.

oughfare of seamen, has been thus tried; and in a spirit of gratitude to our Divine Lord, the example of whose person al ministry has been humbly followed, we commend the fa-

vorable results of the experiment to the notice of the Societ

ed and sustained by a few members of this Society, under the particular religious charge of the Missionary of the North River Chapel: although it is a private enterprise no

directly connected with the Society and receiving no aid from its funds. This establishment is designed to furnish a

directly connected with the Society and receiving no aid from its funds. This establishment is designed to farnish a convenient and desirable boarding place for seamen, without temptations; where the immates will be invited to join in daily prayers, and kindly guided in wise ways, and surrounded by elevating influences. It has been in operation three years and upward, and with good results.

The North River Chapel is furnished with a Circulating Library, from which books are drawn by men going to sea, to read on their voyage, and return at its close. The volumes of this library are kept in active use, and the sailors have

of this library are kept in active use, and the sailors have generally been found careful to return them. A most useful and elevating influence attends this loan of books, and it might be greatly increased and extended if the requisite books could be provided to enlarge this library, and place another in the East River Chapel.

The Beard sailor is the sail of the requisite another in the cast River Chapel.

pel. dinued prosperity of our aux sciety for Seamen." During

The Board rejoice in the continued prosperity of our anx iliary. "The Young Men's Society for Seamen." During the past year it has published a highly interesting report and has also contributed the sum of \$110.00 to our Treasury. We thankfully acknowledge the continued gratuitou supply of our missionaries with Bibles, Prayer-books, and religious books and tracts, by the following benevolen associations: The New-York Bible and Prayer-book So

Ciety, The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, The Ne York Bible Society, The American Tract Society, The Programmer Society, The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, The Processing Society, The Processing Society, The Pro

York Bible Society, The American Tract Society, The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, and the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. 587 Bibles and Testaments, 673 Prayer-books, 5,464 bound volumes and over 150,000 pages of tracts, have been distributed by your three missionaries during the year. In closing this report, we would record our grateful sense of the Divine Goodness in sustaining and blessing the mission, and multiplying its cordial and generous friends; and we feel emboldened to renew our oft repeated and always successful appeal to our brethren for aid in the enterprise, of which they confide to us the management,

'The Mariners' Home," in Greenwich st., has been found

egation.
experiment of preaching in the open air at a tho

preached to them, and mingle among the worshippers

Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen was held at St. George's Church (Rev. Dr. Tyng's), Stuy-

vesant square. Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright

by termination. he meanwhile let us thank the Giver of all Good gifts

Mr. Lee, a convert from the Catholic Church, delivered a lecture last night at Dr. Campbell's Church in Spring st. on the progress and fall of Popery in Ireland. The lecturer contended that the early Christians of Ireland were not connected with or under subjugation to the Bishop of troduced into Ireland was in the reign of Hildebrand, and was finally established by the succeeding Popes, till Adrian, an Englishman, became Bishop of Rome, when Adrian, an Englishman, became Bishop of Rome, when he gave a Ball to Henry II., of England, to conquer Ire land, his reason being to extend the lamits of the Church From this time the noble character of the Irish began to fail, and England succeeded in enslaving them at last But no matter what her misfortures may have been Evangelical Societies were last converting the people from Popery, while such of them as were most attached to that system were crowding to America, and their places are sup-plied by Scotch and English Christians. He called on all Irishmen to abjure Popery, and asked for the prayers of all Christians to enlighten that benighted people.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sentence of Spring-His Speech-Other Items.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1858. Yesterday morning Arthur Spring was brought into Court, in all human probability for the last time, to receive the dread sentence of the law. At a little before 9 o'clock the prisoner was placed in the dock, and the crowd in and about the Court-room rapidly became more and more dense. When the doors were opened, the for his mercies to us, on his memorable day. He hath been pleased to visit his people. "Let Mount Sion rejoice and the daughters of Juda he glad; because of the judgments, O Lord." May the purity of your joy Beloved in Christ never be suffied by ungodifiness of life; and the happiness of a strong career here below be crowned with endless glory because. rush was tremendous, and there was a vast deal of pushing and elbowing, despite the efforts of the officers to preserve order. In a few seconds every nook and corner of the Court-room was closely packed by a curious crowd, who were anxious to witness another public act of the dreadful drama.

By the time the Judges had arrived and taken their seats, every inch of standing room within and without the bar, and inside the railing, was closely packed by the eager multitude. The wretched prisoner, although the center of the general gaze, sat unmoved in the dock, and looked upon the immense crowd with a real or assumed indifference. Spring looked well, and his face bore no trace of anxiety. Judge Doran, the counsel for the prisoner, stood near the dock, with his arm resting upon it. As soon as silence could be obtained, Mr. Reed, the District Attorney, arose and moved that sentence of

death be passed upon the prisoner.

After Mr. Reed had concluded, Mr. Doran said: "As counsel for the prisoner in the dock, being of opinion that he has had a fair and impartial trial, I know of no reason why judgment of the law should not be pronounced against bim."

The prisoner was then directed to stand up, and Judge "Arthur Spring, have you anything to say why the judg-ment of the law should not be pronounced upon you?" The prisoner replied:

"I have, your Honors."

A death-like silence prevailed during the time the

s teaching, not through men's learning, by virtue of a superiority of intellect, on the part of those who are called to the pastoral office, but by virtue of a divine and infallible authority. When the Son of God sends men to speak in his name, and by his authority, his attributes and his authority are conveyed to the person sent. The Church of Christ has been a teaching and not a speculative Church—not a Church of opinion or of contradiction, but a Church of Unity. There is no room in it for diverse doctrine.

Men. sulfering from some mental delusion, lay violent hands on the Scriptures, and forthwith ascend the pulpit. Can such men teach? No, they have never learned. A teacher is one who understands what he is enabled to communicate, but if he is himself uninstructed, it is impossible for him to teach. The influence of the Roman Cathohe Church, continued the Archbishop, "is one of civilization. In all ages, it has been foremost in the work of civilizing the world. To day, by the blessing of God, we are enabled to open this new temple, not of new doctrine, but of old truth, which has been rendered necessary by the increasing Catholic population of the neighborhood. The preacher insisted with much eloquence upon the value of religion, in calling forth the domestic virbaes and the humane feelings of our nature, and he enlarged Your Honors, I had no act nor part in the murder of Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Lynch. I am willing to die for it at any moment; but before I die I call God to witness that I had no part in the murder. If you want me to tall show here it. moment; but before I die I call God to witness that I had no part in the murder. If you want me to tell you what I know about it, I will. I here say that I had no hand in it. I knew nothing about it. I never had it in my thoughts. I am not afraid to die, and show my death to any one. My son said he would take the money from the trunk of Mrs. Lynch, and I told hum that as I was known there I would be received of it. Lynch, and I tool aim hat as I was known there I would be suspected of it. He told me he took the money. He said he went down there and took a bottle of brandy with him He told me he had killed the women. He had first struck Mrs. Lynch when she was in the back room. She got be hind the settee, and he had to wait until she came out before he could finish her. He told me he had gone into the fron-room until she would come out. He said that after he left there he went in for 5 minutes to play dominoes with the

After he came home to Maguire's he waited till all were aber, when he went back again to Carroll's. I say that I did not commit the murders, but I am willing to die for them. I am not afraid to show my face to any man. I am sided. The audience was rather large, but the weather prevented a full attendance. Rev. Dr. Price assisted not afraid to die-not afraid to appear before my God at any mement. My son told me all about the murder of Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw. These are my dying words, and I will say the same on the gallows. As for the meney, I did not know any thing about it. I did not know the color of it nor any thing about it. in the service. Rev. Drs. Eigenbrodt and Camp were also seated in the chancel. Rev. Mr. Parker, Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Rev. Mr. Remington, Missionaries to know the color of it for any thing about it. I never told Byrne where the money was, nor did I say a word to him about it. He came down to prison, and of the Society, were present. The annual report was read of the Society, were present. The annual report was read by Mr. Charles Tracy. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Neville, of St. Thomas's Church. It was an eloquent discourse. He portrayed in truthful colors the temptations, privations and hardships of the seaman, to show how needy and worthy he is of the attention of Christians. The following is an abstract of the report: We gratefully acknowledge the receipt, since our last re-port, of \$4,952 47, being an increase of \$817.86 on the amount received the preceding year. With these means we have been enabled to sustain the three branches of the Mission, and reach the close of the year out of debt. It must however be allowed us to say that the upholding of a word to him about it. He came down to prison, and brought me three oranges. He sat down and took out of his pocket a two pound weight, which I had never seen before, and put it into my lap. He said that he found it in Maguire's yard, back of the house. I told him my son had taken it out of Ragan's shop to throw it at his consin, for he was fighting with him at the time, and I took it from him and carried it up to Maguire's, and then I pitched it away into the vard.

away into the yard.

The first time I was at Maroney's store I got a pound of The first time I was at Maroney's store I got a pound of grapes and gave him a \$5 note. He said, take the grapes along and never mind the money. I wanted to buy him out, and he asked \$500 for his place. The next time I was there was on Sunday night, and I got a pound of grapes from Mrs. Maroney and gave her a \$1 gold piece. It was my son that told about the weight and the money also. When I got up the next morning after the murder, I found the two shirts on must however, be allowed us to say that the upholding of two chapels, the payment of dock rents, and other indis-pensable charges, compel us to place the salaries of the three elergymen in this service on the most narrow basis of missionary subsistence: and, while practising the strictest economy of expenditure, we have still watched the mode-tion of the property of the property of the property of the property with unceasing interest leaf the next morning after the murder, I found the two shirts on the table. My son told me to put on one of the clean shirts; I did so, and I rolled up the dirty ones and put them under the table. One of them was the one I had got bloody in the fight with Carroll. After breakfast my son went out down to where he committed the murder. He came back and was at home when the officers came. One of them said, where is Arthur Spring? I said, here am I.

We took some ale at the bar, and I rode off with them in a cab. When we were near the place where Mrs. Lynch and Mrs. Shaw were murdered, they told me of it. Before my God, I am innocent of the murder, and will leave it to the public, to my God, and everybody; I am willing to die the two floating chapels have been open during the year. The result is, that during the course of a year's ministra-tions, each of our chapels is attended by a very large num-ber in the aggregate. The Board view this aspect of the Mission with very great interest. The few regular and con-

my tool, I am innecest of the murder, and will leave it to the public, to my God, and everybody: I am willing to die for it, and I know I must die. These are my dying words. I was brought up respectably, and have been an honest man all my life. I have never been in liquor but twice in my life. Now your Honors know all I have to say about it, and I will die an innecess; man, and am willing to die. I call my God to wires any measure.

all my God to witness my mnocence. It was impossible to obtain a verbatim report of the speech of the wretched criminal; his rapid enunciation and rambling style made it very difficult to transcribe his words in the order in which they fell from his lips. We can assure the reader, however, that we have faithfully given the sum and substance of his statement, and preserved the peculiarities of his style. At times he hesitated, as if fearful of committing himself, and at times seemed rather puzzled to keep up the connection in the tissue of lies he was inventing and uttering. This confusion was very evident when he spoke of taking off his own bloody shirt and substituting a clean one by direction of his son. The culprit seemed aware of the pitiful weakness of his story at this point.

The statement yesterday differed materially in other respects from his former stories. Until yesterday, he has pretended that he knew nothing whatever of the r, until told of it by the officers who arrested him. It will be perceived that, in the above speech, he says his son told him of the murder the night it was committed. There were other discrepancies between the statement made vesterday and those promulgated or former occa-

After the prisoner had finished all he had to say, Judge Kelley pronounced the sentence of death in an appropri-

ate, feeling and touching manner.

We watched the condemned man narrowly while he was listening to his dreadful doom, but not a trace of an emotion was perceptible on his countenance. Not a quiver was seen upon his lip, nor did a tear moisten his eye, he seemed completely callous. After the culprit had taken his seat he wiped his eyes.

and covered them with his hand, but we are skeptical of the existence of a tear. After the sentence was concluded, Judge Kellev di-

rected that all in the Court room should retain their places until the prisoner was removed. This ordea was strictly complied with, and Spring was passed out of th Court House through a lane formed by the police, and the van in which he was placed was driven up Chestnutst. and down Eighth, to the prison, without the slightest confusion or demonstration of feeling being made by the assembled mass. It is said that before the prisoner left the Court room

his counsel, Mr. Doran, stepped up to him, and said:

"Mr. Spring, there is now no longer any hope for your life. You should send for a priest, and endeavor to make the proper preparation for death and a future life. the proper preparation for death and a future life.

Spring, in the most resolute manner, turned his face Spring, in the most resolute manner, turned his face towards Mr. Doran, and looking him full in the face, said, "I will not do it."

The Court adjourned as soon as the case of Spring and always successful appeal to our brethren for aid in the enterprise, of which they confide to us the management, but themselves ever retain a liberal and zealous remembrance. If the thousands upon thousands of American seamen who yearly sail from the port of New-York were one and all intent upon the service of Christ, and the rewas disposed of. During the past week, as you are aware, several new facts have transpired, which tend to fasten the murder

of Mr. Rink more completely upon Spring.

Another circumstance has been brought to our notice, which adds an additional link to the chain of evidence

against Spring. We yesterday had an interview with a shrewd, intelligent colored man, named David E. Miller, who is employed at the Barnam Hotel, corner of Seventh and Sansom streets. He states that on the day of the Rink murder he was in the cellar of the hotel, opening ovsters. The door which leads into the cellar opens into an area on Sansom st. About the time of the murder he said a man ran down the steps from the street,

and entered the cellar.

The stranger appeared to be agitated, and steppe cautiously from the basement two or three times, and peoped through the railing surrounding the area. Miller says the intruder did not see him for some time, as the cellar was dark. The witness finally asked him what was the matter, when some question was stammered out as to who kept the cellar. The man soon after went away. Yesterday morning, Miller was taken into court before Spring was sentenced, and he there recognized the prisoner as the man who entered the cellar where he was

The reason assigned by Miller for not making this circumstance known at an earlier period, is the fact that those to whom he mentioned the occurrence at the time did not attach much importance to it, and he troubled

himself no more about it. We have received from excellent authority the following statement, which will be found to possess interest at

About a week before the occurrence of the Federalst. tragedy, a man called one evening, about 9 o clock, at the grocery store of Mr. George Pratt, at the southwest corner of Buttonwood-st. and the Ridge road, and inquired the price of teas. Mr. Pratt had just closed his window, and was about putting the shutters upon the front door, when his customer entered the store. The latter followed the grocer around behind the counter, and acted so suspiciously as to excite a considerable degree of alarm. The stranger seemed particularly watchful of a glass door which led into the dwelling part of the house. After considerable parleying about the prices of tea, in which it became evident there was no wish to purchase, Mr. Pratt was relieved of his upeasiness by a neighbor who happened to enter the store. The su picious individual then received an intimation that his presence was not agreeable, and he left after purchasing

After the arrest of Spring Mr. Pratt went to the Court House in order to satisfy certain forebodings, and there discovered that his suspicious customer and Arthur Spring were one and the same person! Mr. Pratt is reputed rich. This fact may account for Spring's strange

conduct upon that occasion.

Mr. Byrne is entiring in his exertions to find the persen from whom the knife found in Rink's store was pur-chased. If he succeeds in this task, and the seller identifies Spring as the purchaser, the chain of circumstan tial evidence will be complete.

John Livingston, aged 78 years, a painter by trade,

died suddenly at the Hospital on Friday night, of apoplexy. He resided in Carlisle-st., N. L. Elisha Ricords, an old Delaware pilot, was accidental-

ly drowned in Mahon's Creek, last week. The fine clipper ship White Squall is now loading at this port for San Francisco. She attracts much atten-tion, in consequence of her peculiar rig. to-day is raw and chilly. The storm of last night still lingers with us. The William Johnson Will case has been given to the

HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Jury-no decision yet.

Arrival of the Black Warrior-Reception of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz, and his Departure for the Capital. The U. S. Mail steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Schufeldt, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Mobile, rid Havana. She left the latter port on the 12th inst., and brings files to that date inclusive. With the exception of some Mexican news the papers contain nothing of importance.

On the 9th April about forty-five political prisoners. charged with insurrectionary attempts, were sent from Havana to Cadiz, to await the decision of the Queen. Among them were those victims who had been condemned to death, but were reprieved at the garote on the 6th inst., as also Count Pasas Dulces, Joaquin Fortun, and other men of high standing in the island. Before their departure they were allowed to receive the visits of their friends, as well as presents of money.

Martin Galleano, the late Secretary of the Captain General, is married to Miss Scull, daughter of an American who has been long a resident of the island.

The Cuban Prisoners-Sentiment of the Creole Wo-men-Attempted Rising in the Public Prison. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune,

HAVANA, Monday, April 11, 1859. Steamers are forever coming and going to the United States; which is all very fine for you, but for the poor correspondent, whose news, if important, is treated as falsehood, it is no joke to have to expose himself with such frequency to the tirades in the American papers in favor of despotism-paid, of course, for, being so charitable. And further, the uncertainty in the time of arrival keeps one in continual anxiety, and it frequently happens that he has to make up his budget, when anything but the news is in his head, and if there, the time is often so short, that he must give it you as he best can.

Ten of the political prisoners, out of the forty-eight in the first batch tried, are off for Spain. They sailed on the 16th inst. They are: Count Pozas Dulces, Juan Gonzalez Alvarez, planters; Joaquin Miranda, Gassie, and Pinto, lawyers; Luis Edward Cristo, Proprietor Balbin, Jose Perdomo, Valdez, and Joaquin Fortun, the son of a Spanish General. In prison they were visited large number of ladies, many of whom, on their last visit, went with their hair cut short, and with ribbons of red and blue around their necks. Such is the spirit of our Cuban ladies; nor will our men fail to show some. when they have a chance. They have fought well Spain, and it is strange should they not act bravely in Cuba, when the time shall be favorable. But what can they do, when so many are opposed to their freedom For example: there is old, bloated John Bull, and the pomatum merchant (his neighbor), and not a few of our godly sixpence-saving friends in the Noath, who are arrayed against him: besides hosts of Jesuits and others, who are amongst you, who are incessantly mis-representing the state of Cuba. These last would make out to the world that Cuba is all contentment and smiles, and its governors angels. To return to the un-fortunate men exiled from their native country: They were well taken care of by their countrymen, who col-lected a very large sum for them, and paid their passages in the cabin of the vessel. As some rich Spaniards contributed to the fund, the Diario de la Marina came out. on Sunday, with one of its partly unintelligible articles, in which it accuses the rich of not declaring heartily in favor of the present Government, and tells us, that it i ready to sacrifice everything belonging to it, and also reigner's property, in favor of Spain. As usual, it is furious against democracy, and against the perfidious foreigners, and lauds the Cronica, of New-York, for its strong and threatening language against the United States. As this is from the Government, we may excuse the editors of the Diario, and presume that such articles as I allude to meet the approbation of but few, and of those who have no care for the future.

I have not heard of any more arrivals of negroes, and in town the only affair in the least remarkable has been conspiracy amongst the felons in the public prison, headed by a German. They had in manner obtained arms, but their object is as yet not

The news from Mexico is that Santa Aña was received at Vera Cruz without enthusiasm.

Galiano, the late Political Secretary, leaves this afternoon in the British steamer for England. There is nothing more to relate, therefore I say adieu. Yours, &c.,

Mexico. The English steamer Avon arrived at Havana on the 10th, from Vera Cruz. General Santa Aña landed at

Vera Cruz on the 1st of April, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm-the firing of salutes and other demonstrations of joy. On the 2d, he issued a proclamation to the people of Mexico, in which he makes magnificent promises for the regeneration of his "beloved country." He started for the capital on the 6th

The Sunday Times of yesterday published the follow-

ing dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 16, 1833.

The Picogune of this morning publishes advices from the City of Mexico to the 2d inst. being seven days later than A rumor was very prevalent at Vera Cruz that another

invasion of Sonora had been made by Count Parusoa, and that one thousand men had joined his standard. Gen. Arista, the former President of the Republic of Mexico, has arrived at this port in a brig—the Captain of which was bribed for a large amount to bring him to New-

The steamship Great British arrived in the Mersey on Saturday, April 2d, after an absence of thirty-two weeks. She brings a heavy mail, consisting of 19,500 letters, and 25,000 newspapers. She also brought 260 passengers, and gold valued at more than £500,000 sterling. The weight of gold brought in freight is 3 tons, 134 cwt. and 11 ounces,

The Great Britain sailed from Sydney, on her homeward passage, on the 20th December, and arrived at Melbourne on the 25th. After taking on board a large amount of gold on the 25th. After taking on board a large amount of gold dust, a great proportion of her passengers, and some cargo, she proceeded to Hobson's Fay to await a favorable oppor-tunity for sailing, and finally left the Australian shores on the 6th January.

Among the passengers were several men who had been Among the passengers were several men who had occur very successful. One brought £15,000 made in a public bours in Melbourne. Two others £20,000 made by keep-ng a circus. A carter brought home £2,000, and one man on board had a nugget of pure gold, weighing sibs., which

he picked up himself.

The Sydney Empire of Dec. 20 has the following:
Gold News or the Week.—The following consignments of gold were received by Escort and mails during the last week. From Major's Creek, 148 ozs. 19 dwts;
Bell's Creek, 42 ozs. 2 dwts. Goulburn, 205 ozs. 15 dwts.
10 grs. Braidwood, 259 ozs. 17 dwts. 12 grs. Gundagai, 127
ezs.: Tambaroera, 326 ozs. 17 dwts.; Sofila, 1,336 ozs. 10 czs.; Tambarocra, 326 czs. 17 dwts.; Sotaia, 1,336 czs. 10 dwts.; Wellington, 14 czs.; Mudgee and Meroo, 515 czs. 13 dwts. Wellington, 14 czs.; Oczs.; Tamworth, 12 czs.; and Maitland, 14 czs.; total, 3,243 czs., 4 dwts. 6 grs. Of this quantity, 607 czs. were brought by mail, and 2,626 czs. by Escort. This statement shows

a winter, the water has as yet only partially subsided. The winter diggings—Tambarcora and the Dirt Holes—have been left for the Turon and the Macquarie, and the upper part of the Long Creek and the Louisa for the Meroo. Some finander-showers have caused many to return to their winter quarters, but during the present summer, which promises to be a dryone, the beds of the creeks and rivers will chiefly occupy the attention of the mining population. At the Summerhill Creek, where the gold was first discovered many persons are convergating, propagal, as soon

getty treasures of its bed.

Along the Macquarie from the Turon to Burrandong, parties are locating themselves or prospecting for likely localities, to which to turn their attention when the

Our northern gold fields, too, are very dall. The dig

Our northern gold fields, too, are very dall. The diggings at the Hanging Rock are declining in productiveness, but whether this is the cause or the consequence of the diggers leaving, we cannot say. The Oakanville Creek is the only locality where fair returns are obtained. Swamp Creek is deserted, but at Noggetty Gully a fresh place has been discovered. At Bingera the people are fast leaving, and going to the Rocky River, where there are upwards of a landred persons at work, doing pretty well.

The Braidwood diggings are reviving. At Bell's Creek and Paddock the diggers are doing well, and Major's Creek is looking up. The weekly amount of gold received from these diggin is has latterly been on the increase.

At present the chief interest is attached to the Ovens gold field. From the various accounts that have been received, it seems very certain that this gold field is one of the richest and most extensive in the colony. At Spring and Reid's

my side. It seems, however, from late accounts, which ablish in to day's issue, that robberies and acts of vio we publish in to-day's issue, that robbenes and acts of Vio-lence are more common than at any other diggings in the colony. The distance of the Overstrom either of the seats of Government, and the absence of sufficient police protec-tion, sufficiently explain this.

CITY CANVASSERS .- The Board of City Canvassers met at the Lyceum on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and organized by appointing Ald. F. B. Betts as Chairman. George W. Cassidy, City Clerk, officiated as Clerk of the Beard, Having organized the Board adjourned to meet at so clock at the City Clerk's office. At the evening ses at so clock at the Christonics. At the evening session the vote of the city was canvassed, with the same result as given in this paper, in the returns of the election. As to the Third Ward, there was no fraid there; but it appeared that the Judges of the election had complied strictly with the letter of the law, Nothing occurred, however, to affect the legality of the returns.

13 At the late town meeting in Newton, N. J., the te was taken on the question. "Shall there be any money sed this year for schools!" The meeting divided, but the derator finding himself unable to decide, it was determined moderator finding himself analyse to decide it was determined to take the vote by tellers. The result of the vote thus taken was: In favor of raising the money, 164; against raising the money, 165. So by a majority of one vote, it has been decided not to raise any money for the public public schools for the coming year.

at Bridgeton. Among other business matters there was a report of the Committee on the Tract Cause, recommend ing the organization of a Conference Tract Society, an agent to direct its affairs &c. Rev. A. Stevens sustained the report by an able and elequent speech. It was adopted. This is considered a very important demoninational arrangement.

The Criminal Calendar will be taken up to-day in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Bergen. The Grand Jury have found twenty bills of indictment.

nty adjourned on Friday evening until this day.

We looked upon an extraordinary Legislative drama yes terday. The two Houses were Dissolved and Convened simultaneously, by their respective presiding Officers! We cannot but characterize the scene as dramatic, because the parts were all cast, and had evidently been rehearsed.

in an agreement.

uilt in an agreement.

In the mean time, however, a Fraud Committee had been uppented in the House. That Committee, on the last day of the Session, and within a few hours of the final adjournment, comes forward with articles of impeachment against a Canal Commissioner?

The Apprepriation and Supply bills had been kept back until the last day but one of the Session. The Senate, im-

unit the last carry of these questions, adopted a resolu-tion prolonging the session twenty four hours. The two Houses, under rules each had adopted, took a recess from zi till 4 P. M. The Assembly convened at 4 o'clock, when it might have properly concurred in the resolution from the Senate for a day's extension, which was then in the hands of its Clerk. But the Speaker declared the House to be ad-

of its Clerk. But the Speaker declared the House to be adjourned sine die!

The necessity for an Extra Session of the Legislature has been created, therefore, by the enemies of the Canals. Three long months have been consumed in resisting action upon this great measure of public interest. The Administration majority of the Canal Committee delayed their Report until the Session had almost expired; and even then the only zeal shown by the majority was to delay action. It is evident, also, that an Extra Session was "a foregone conclusion," for the Governor's Proclamation was in the hands of the officers of the two Houses before their adjournment.

into whose hands the Governor, unfortunately alike for the State and himself, has fallen. It would have been far bet ter for him, as the sequel will prove, to have acted, in refer ence to the Canals, upon his own convictions. Gov. Marcy sacrificed himself in 1837 by following kindred counsels against his own judgment. All, however, who "sow the against his own judgment. All, wind must reap the whirlwind." [Albany Eve. Jour.

AUSTRALIA. The steamship Great-Britain arrived in the Mersey on

the gold brought in freight is 3 tons, 134 cwt and 11 ounces, or 131,475 ounces altogether, which was made up in 233 packages. Many of the passengers were also in possession of large quantities of gold dust and nuggets, probably amounting to upwards of 10,000 ounces more.

no increase on the usual amount received, nor is it likely until after the commencement of the ensuing year that any

arked improvement will take place. The news from the several gold fields possesses some in-

The news from the several gold nears possesses such as terest, even with the small number of persons engaged in developing their riches, and as the Great Britain leaves this day for the mother country, we propose stating briefly the present condition of the principal diggings.

At our Western gold field, the advent of summer, and the consequent drying up of the streams and water courses, have caused the miners to betake themselves to the belts of creeks and rivers, where indeed the richest deposits of the precious metal are known to exist, but in which, after so we winter, the water has as yet only partially subsided. The

covered, many persons are congregating, prepared, as soon as the water sufficiently subsides, to bring to light the nug

onarie even now. About a mile above the junction of the Turon, a number of diggers have been at work during the last few weeks, and doing very well, getting from one to three onnees a day. There is very little top staff to strip off, and the gold is of a nuggetty description. Considerable obstacles are presented, however, to the working of this part of the Macquarie by the nature of the coontry, which is so rugged and monatainous that the establishment of stores will be a difficult matter.

At the Turon the owners of bed claims were prosecuting their operations very satisfactorily until last Monday, when the river rose two feet in consequence of a heavy fall of rain in the preceeding night on the ranges and table land at the head of the Turon and its chief tributaries. On the flat below Munday Point some new and very rich diggings have been opened. In one claim, in which the bed rock lay at a depth of only six feet, a party got 15 ozs. one day, 10% ozs.

seen opened. In one casim, in which the best rock lay at a lepth of only six feet, a party got 15 cass, one day, 108 jozz, the next, and 36 j the next—150 ozs, in three days, worth nearly £700. This fact shows clearly that the Turon is by to means worked out.

Tambarcors, which suffered so much lately from want of

Tambarcors, which suffered so much lately from want of water, has experienced a reverse by the recent fall of rain, and many parties are again obtaining large yields.

The information from the Merco and its tributaries is very encouraging. The diggings at these places will take a high position among the gold fields whenever a sufficient population is located on them. There is no better place for the intending gold digger to steer to than the Long Creek, the Devil's Hole, and the Merco.

The Abercrombic and the Tuena diggings seem at a standstill. The Ovens has interfered materially with their process.

and most extensive in the colony. At Spring and Reid's Creeks, tributaries of the Ovens, many parties are making fortunes, and mostare doing well. The gold field seems of milimited extent, the precious metal having been found throughout the adjacent country, toward the head of the Overs, and also toward Albury. Gold has also been found in many of the creeks and tributaries of the Murray, on the

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL PRESENTED BY THE GRAND have been complaints of mal practice in assessing property for city improvements. It is alleged that public documents have been altered and amended, after the time had passed for it to be legally or properly done. Although no person is named, the presentment states that contractors, agents and other employees of the City are implicated. Members of the Grand Jury in issuing this presentment.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for Hudson

parts were all cast, and had evidently been rehearsed.

The hundred days of the Session were consumed in efforts, on the part of the majority, to resist and prevent the adoption of measures designed to Complete the Public Works. We say the whole Session, because on the very day the Legislature convened, Senator Cooley introduced Joint Resolutions intended to effect that object, but which were rejected by the friends of the Administration. These were followed by a kindred proposition from Senator Vanderbilt, which has encountered the same opposition. Very recently, however, the Administration came forward with a plan that yields the essential point, and that promised to result in an agreement.

All this is the work of a few insane enemies of the Canals.

o'clock, afternoon of Saturday, 2d, and met the America off the port, on her way to Halifax. The Britain brought 260 passengers, and gold dust to the value of £550,000, together with a large sum in the hands of passengers. The Great Britain being an especial pet of the Liverpoolians, she was received with great demonstration

rice out will be equally advantageous to the men and the employers. A deputation of the owners of British coastin ships have had an interview with Mr. Cardwell, of the Boar of Trade, to remonstrate against the proposed new Merchan seamen's bill. Mr. Cardwell did not hold out much hope of the scamen's bill. Mr. Carawell and not non-out mine in ope of meir opposition proving successful, notwithstanding their state-ment that if the coasting trade is opened to foreign sailors able British seamen win be driven into the American ser-vice, where their interests are more cared for than at home. Lady Franklin's steamship, the Isabel, left Gravesend on The New-Jersey Annual Conference is in Session thursday which would accompany her as far as Scilly, when she would make her way direct to Behring's straits. We regret to notice an extract from a letter written a few lays since by T. B. Macaulay, in which he says, "The state of my health is such that I shall probably be under the ne-essity of passing the next winter in a milder climate." A schooner about 140 tuns was run down and lost, with all on board, by the Liverpool steamer Minerva, a few miles north of the Isle of Man, on the night of the 29th ult. The accident is attributed to the culpable negligence of the Adjournment and Recall of the Legislature.

The accident is attributed to the culpable negligence of the steamer.

Another appaling casualty took place on the afternoon of the 1st inst. in the wreck of the fine iron steamship Duke of Sutherland, trading between London and Aberdeen. On Friday afternoon the Duke, after a rapid run from London, arrived off the entrance to Aberdeen Harbor, where a freshet in the River Dee, meeting the sea tide and wiad inshore, caused a heavy swell which drove the steamer on the rocks at the end of the breakwater, and in a short time the vessel broke up. The wreck was so close to the shore that with the smallest exertion on the part of those on land all on board might have been saved, but from the grossest supidity, lifteen or twenty persons were suffered to drown in presence of hundreds of lockers-on. Capt. Howing, of the steamer, behaved with coolness and intrepidity, and wasjatterwards drowned in attempting to save a female passenger. Nearly an hour after the steamship struck, it occurred to some one that Dennett's rockets and life lines were kept at the lighthouse, a few hundred yards from the scene of the wreek, but on going there, the key of the apartment weber they out on going there, the key of the apartment where they were kept could not be found? Some time was lost in look-ing for the key, before one man more enterprising than the rest proposed to break open the door. The lines were then conveyed to the shore before it was discovered that the shot were useless and would not fit the gun. It appears there was no powder either, for the local paper says, "a man was sent to the nearest shop, half a mile off, for a penaywas sent to the nearest shop, half a mile off, for a prany-worth of powder?" The pennyworth of powder having been procured, no one knew how to fire a rocket! and had been procured, no one knew how to fire a rocket! and had it not been for the professional skill of a man-of-war's man who arrived at that juncture, every soul would have per-ished. This gentleman (an officer of the ship-of-war Archer) sent a line over the wreck, by which a hawser was conveyed on board, and those who were saved were conveyed ashore in slings. The life-boat was equally ill-managed, and six men who the report says "rashly" put off in a boat, succeeded in taking off two passengers, but in return-

boat, succeeded in taking off two passengers, but in returning were drowned.

At the Court of Bankruptcy, London, on the 4th inst, a
hearing was granted to Alex. Bain, patentee of the telegraph.
Mr. Bain describes himself in the schedule as "electric clock
maker." of No. 43 Old Bond-st., London. His solicitor
laid before the court a voluminous statement, going over
the whole of the bankrupts' history in connection with
telegraphs, both in Europe and America. Some of these
transactions are sufficiently remarkable.

The steamer Great Britain came up the river Mersey, at
4 o'clock, afternoon of Saturday, 2d, and met the

TURKISH AFFAIRS NOT SETTLED. Cotton Steady-Decline in Breadstuffs. Dates-Liverpool, April 6; London and Paris, 5th.

The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool, Wednesday morning, April 6, at 101 o'clock, arrived The Pacific has had very fine weather, but was delayed about thirty hours on the passage by taking a new kind of coal which proved to be the worst ever used on board the

Passed in the river, American ship Excelsion and British bark Carnatie at 8 A. M., April 17th. Saw a large ship rolling sea.

A wealthy watchmaker, named Donegan, of Dublin, is ashore on Long Island-appeared to have been a short time

those who remain in van Dieman's Land and those have escaped to America. The watches are appropriately decorated, and are very valuable.

Potatoe planting is going on throughout Ireland under faverable conditions of soil and weather.